

Kyle Adels

Nationalism

“A country is not merely a geographic territory. A country is also the idea given birth by the geographic territory. A country is a sense of love that unites, as one, all the sons and daughters of that geographic territory...”

--World History: A Story of Progress

This quotation supports the idea of

1. totalitarian rule
2. absolute monarchy
3. mercantilism
4. nationalism

Many Jews moved to Germany to avoid this, and supported Germany in the first world war. Britain released the *Balfour Declaration* in 1917, and after WWI a mandate was made in modern day Israel.

Italy- Congress of Vienna in 1814 attempted to make Italy a weak, “buffer” state. *Giuseppe Garibaldi* unified southern Italy although he fled to South America after being sentenced to death. *Camillo di Cavour* continued unification, gaining help from Britain and France in getting the Austrians out of Northern Italy (led to *Franco-Prussian War*). *Victor Emmanuel II* also helped with the unification of the entire Italian Peninsula. In the 1860's a unified, independent Italy was created.

Zionism- Nationalistic movement, created by Jews who wanted a national homeland. *Anti-semitism*, especially in Russia lead to the beginning of the movement in the 19th century.

China- After the Opium Wars

Western countries set up colonies in China, but left the Qing dynasty in control politically (*Empress Cixi*).

The nationalistic movements began during the *Taiiping Rebellion*, an attempt to take the Qing Dynasty out of power, although unsuccessful.

Boxer Rebellion in 1900 was an attempt to rid China of

Foreigners. In 1912 the *Republic of* was created



The Boxer Rebellion

China

Nazi Germany- After WWI, Germany was forced to pay millions of dollars and admit being at fault for the war, because of the *War Guilt Clause* in the *Treaty of Versailles*.

The Weimer Republic was formed as the government body, and more money was printed than Germany had, causing inflation and the Great Depression. *The Nazi Party* gained popularity, and in 1933 *Hitler* became dictator through the *Enabling Act*. Hitler focused on Germany nationalization, claiming that Germans were superior, specifically Aryans; he blamed Jews and Marxists for the loss of WWI. These views were shown in

Mein Kampf. He began to invade bordering nations because of *Lebensraum* (living space, believed all Germans should live in one unified German state).

India- During the age of exploration, India was colonized by the *British East India Company*. After the *Sepoy Mutiny* in 1857, the British Empire took control. In the 1930's the Indians began to want more rights, developing the *Indian National Congress (INC)*. Because of religious conflicts, the *Muslim League* was also created. The Main leader of this movement was *Mohandas Ghandi*. An important event was the *Amritsar Massacre*, where unarmed Indians who were peacefully protesting were shot by British Forces. This is when Ghandi decided he want independence, rather than equality, which was his previous goal. This began the Non-violent, Non-cooperation movement, or *Satyagraha*. Examples are the *Salt March*, and the *Home Spun movement*. After WWII, Britain could no longer keep control in India. In 1947, The British Colony was split into 2 nations, *India* and *Pakistan*.



Decolonization of Africa- At the *Berlin Conference* of 1884, Africa was divided up by the Europeans to be colonized. During WWII these colonies loyal supported their Mother countries. After WWII many new countries were created, their borders determined by the Berlin Conference. This lead to conflict inside the countries, such as the *Rwanda Crisis* between the *Hutus-Tutsis*.

Theme: Nationalism

Nationalism has been shaping world events for the last 500 years. The desire for self-rule can cause tremendous change both positively and negatively. Individuals have also played huge roles in leading nationalistic movements that effect people and nations.

Task:

- Choose *two* nationalist leaders from your study of global history, and for *each* one:
- Identify the nation or region where that individual led a nationalist movement
 - Describe the historical background leading up to that nationalist movement
 - Discuss how the actions of the specific nationalist leader have influenced the region or nation in which the movement took place

Geography Regions

Regents Review

Egypt

Elements-

- Sahara Desert
- Nubian Desert
- Libyan Desert
- Nile River- Yearly predictable flooding
- Cataracts
- Black Land- Fertile land along the river
- Red Land- The dry arid land away from the river
- Nile River Delta
- Suez Canal

Effects of Geography-

- River provides protection, and leads to long lasting dynasty
 - Old Kingdom- Cairo
 - New Kingdom- Thebes
- Culturally Middle Eastern, Geographically North African

Adaptations-

- Aswan High Dam built for hydroelectric power due to lack of oil
- Suez Canal built to connect the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea
- Used papyrus to make paper

Mesopotamia

Elements-

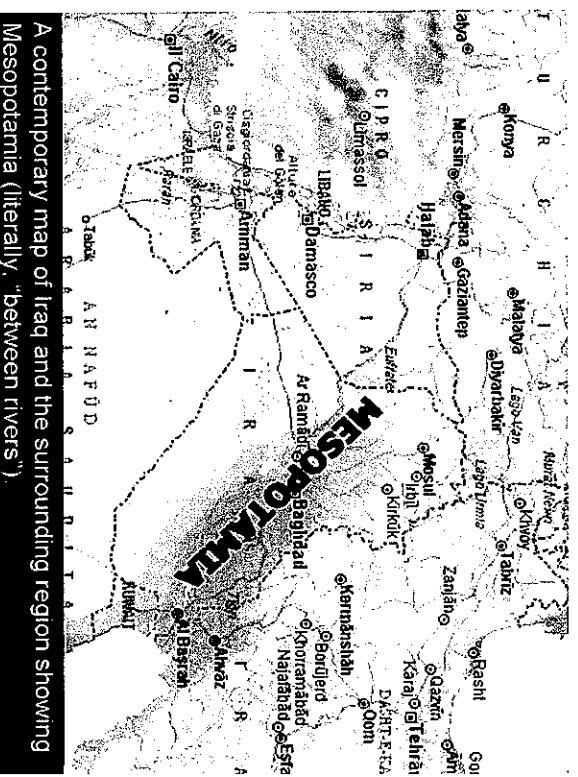
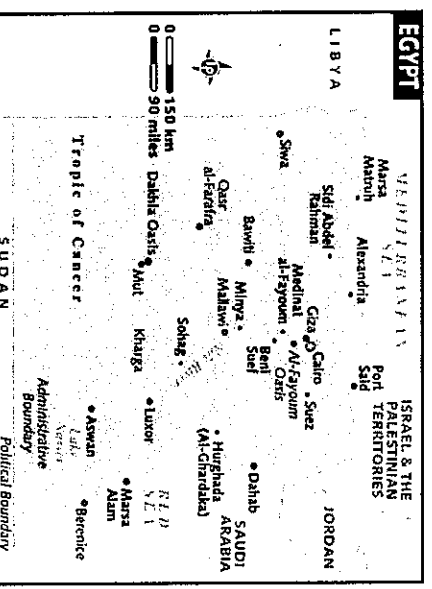
- Rich Silt
- Tigris and Euphrates Rivers- Erratic Flooding, Navigable
- Strategically Located
- Oil Rich

Effects of Geography-

- Desertification due to over farming
- Wars over oil- Iran Iraq War
- OPEC
- Politically Unstable due to no natural barriers

Adaptations-

- Irrigation
- Oil Wells



A contemporary map of Iraq and the surrounding region showing Mesopotamia (literally, "between rivers").

China

Elements-

- Himalayan Mountains
- Gobi Desert
- Huang He (Yellow River)
- Yangtze River

Effects of Geography-

- Ethnocentrism caused by the Himalayan Mountains

Adaptations-

- Grand Canal built to connect the rivers
- Terrace farming

Japan

Elements-

- Island
- Mountainous
- Lack of natural resources
- Pacific Ocean

Effects of Geography-

- Island isolates Japan from world, starts to develop it's own unique culture
- Even with isolation Japan's proximity to China causes cultural diffusion
- Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere during WWII in order to gain resources

Adaptations-

- Terrace farming
- Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere

Incan Empire

Elements-

- Andes Mountains
- Full of natural resources
- Pacific Ocean

Effects of Geography-

- Geography isolates the Incas from the world
- Terrain causes adaptations to be made for transportation, and agriculture

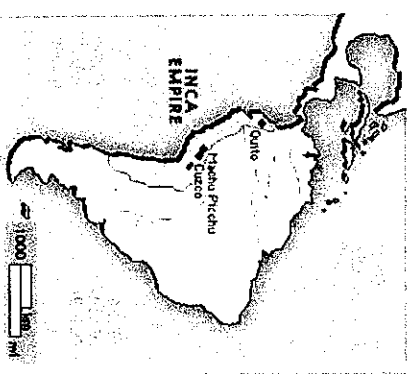
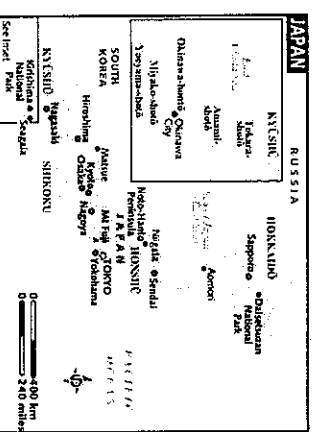
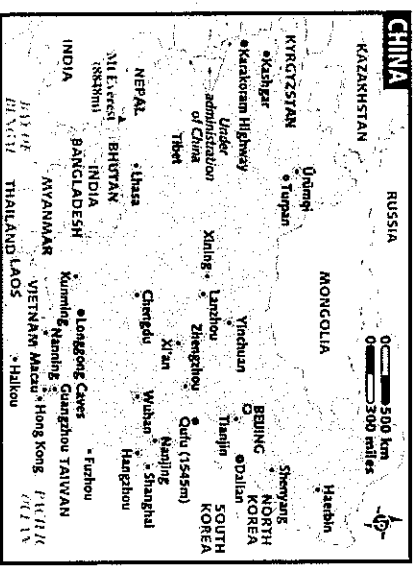
Adaptations-

- Terrace farming
- Incan Trail built to help traverse mountains
- Suspension bridges

Historical Context:

Throughout history, geographic factors such as **deserts**, **monsoons**, and **cold climates** have had a variety of effects on different regions.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to



- Select *two* geographic factors mentioned in the historical context and for *each*
- Describe the geographic factor
 - Discuss the effects this geographic factor has had on a specific region or regions

Geographic features

Regents review by Maeve Brennan

Mountains

- Prevents cultural diffusion
- Protects against invasions
- Prevents Unity
- Easy crossing point
- Ex: Greece: caused Greece to be divided into various city-states such as Sparta and Athens, protects from invasions Italy: Alps. Mts. Serve as natural barrier, while the: Apennine Mts divides the east and west down the middle & is a easy crossing point India: Himalaya/Hindu Kush cut India off from the rest of Asia & Khyber Mts. allowed invaders and traders to move into India China: allowed china to be cut off from other countries and helped them establish a ethnocentric view, but didn't prevent invasions such as Huns and Mongols
- Adaptations: China/ Incas terrace farming, Greece citadels & reliance on sea trade, Inca developed a system of roads called the Incan trail and connected parts of the mountains by suspension bridges

Rivers

- Irrigation
- Transportation
- Protection
- Provided fertile soil called loess
- Ex: Italy: Po and Tiber provided a way to sea, irrigation for farming and increased cultural diffusion Africa: Nile, didn't have good harbors because it lacked smooth coast lines, the cataracts served as natural barriers, irrigation for farming lead to the development of papyrus, delta at the end of the river provide silt for fertile framing Indian: Indus, flooded easily creating good irrigation for crops, was an easy access for the sea, promoted trade China: Yangtze River Valley, provided fertile soil, sufficient rainfall, very important to china's trade route, easily attacked Yellow river "Chinas sorrow" because it causes unpredictable damage, good protection, loess plateaus, unpredictable flooding, susceptible to droughts
- Adaptation: Dams (ex: Aswan high dam in Egypt), dikes, irrigation, canals (ex: Suez canal in Egypt & Grand canal during Sui china & Panama canal)

Large bodies of Water

- Natural barriers

1

- Transportation

4

- Provide natural resource

- **Ex Italy:** Mediterranean Sea, Peninsula, center of trade, cultural diffusion India: Arabian sea/Bay of Bengal Indian Ocean, great for trade, but coastal plains had few natural harbors, irregular coast lines China: South/East China Sea, Yellow Sea established some trade and isolation Greece: Peninsula connects with trade, provides natural harbors Aztecs: Lake Texcoco, centralized capital city, protection, bad for farming, Oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian & Arctic

- **Adaptations:** boats, Canals (ex. Panama canal), Aztecs: chinampa, irrigation

Key terms: arable: Land that is able to support the growing of crop, peninsula: An area of land surrounded on three sides by water. Italy, Greece, and the southern part of India are all peninsulas, archipelago: A group or chain of islands, river delta: The end of a river where rich deposits of silt build up. This is important to human habitation due to the excellent source of good farmland, river valley: A valley that is carved out by the river. Often have fertile land, and are the sites for the earliest civilizations, strait is a narrow stretch of water connecting two larger bodies of water, **Regular Coastline** is smooth with very few natural harbors, **Irregular Coastline** is not smooth, and has many natural harbors

Other Geographic features: Plains (ex. Italy, India, Russian Steppes, good farm land and easily invaded) Rain forest & Grasslands (provide natural resources, isolate ex Africa) Plateaus (Deccan in India, loess plateaus in China offer some protection & some farmland), Volcano (Greece), Deserts (isolate, protect from invaders ex: Gobi in China, Sahara in Egypt)

Thematic essay: Theme: Geography

Task: Select *one* geographic feature from your study of global history.

Explain how this geographic feature has had an effect on the historical development of *two* nations or regions. Be sure to include specific historical examples in your essay you may use any geographic feature from your study of global history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include: river valley, mountain, desert, island, rain forest, and climate. Do *not* use the United States in your answer

Which geographic factor was most important to the development of the early river valley civilizations?

- 1) Fertile soils
- 2) high mountains
- 3) Vast deserts
- 4) smooth coastlines

Which geographic factor has contributed most to the economic growth of Japan, Egypt, and Great Britain?

- 1) Variety of natural resources
- 2) reliable amount of rainfall
- 3) Abundance of arable land
- 4) access to important water ways

The Environment

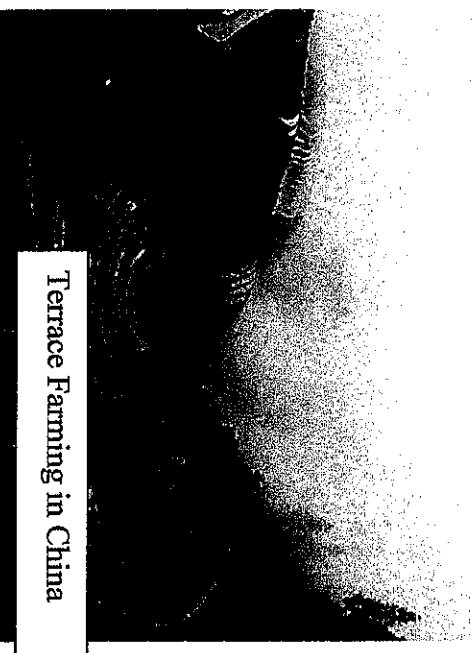
Regents Review

Lukáš Šotola

- People change their environment for their own needs – has positive effect on human society

Examples:

- Irrigation – a system to bring water to agricultural areas first developed in ancient river valley civilizations such as the Mesopotamians and Indus River Valley civilizations.
- Terrace farming – this was a method of cutting out horizontal land that looks much like stairs in steep slopes near rivers to make it possible for farming, it was originally developed by the Chinese and Incas due to the mountainous terrain of China and the Andes.



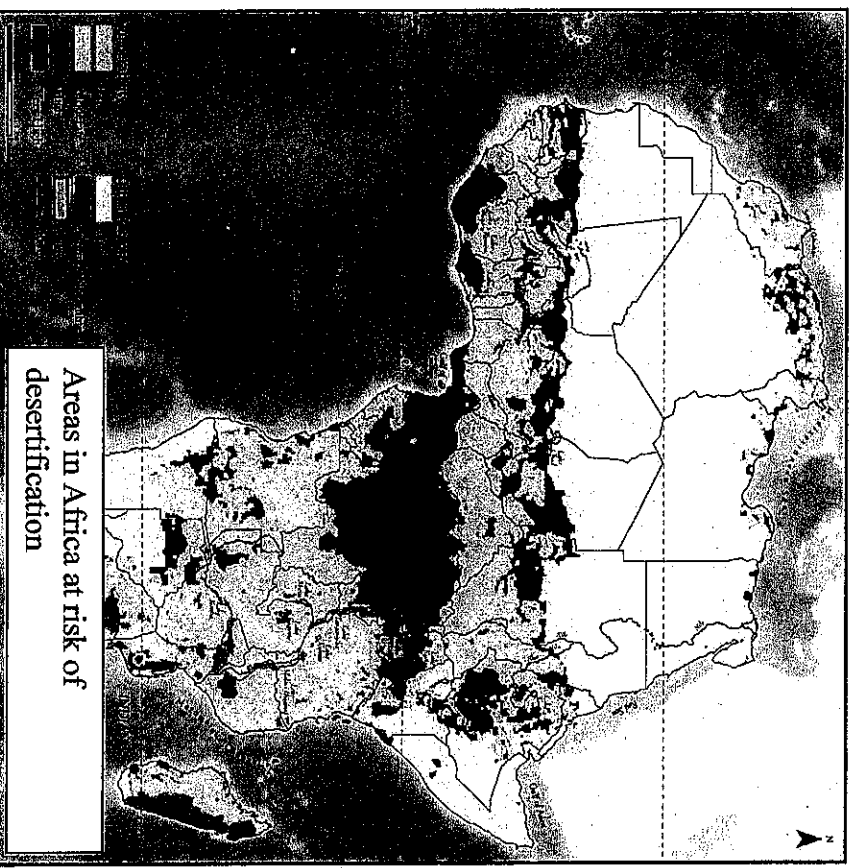
Terrace Farming in China

- Roads – paths for people to travel from place to place on without getting lost, these allowed for many civilizations – Rome being a prime example – to form large, centralized states and to trade with other people and invade other countries.

- People changing the environment can have negative effects

Examples:

- Desertification – over-farming, cutting down of trees (deforestation) or overgrazing by livestock



will cause plants to disappear, allowing winds to blow away fertile soil and blow sand from deserts in, expanding the desert's territory; in places like Africa – where deserts increase forty miles a year – this is a serious issue.

- Pollution – the contamination of the environment by human interaction, such as the release of methane, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere through factories and cars or the dirtiness of water because of careless people throwing their garbage there; greenhouse gasses lead to the depletion of the ozone layer, which protects Earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays, which in turn causes the earth to warm up, which is called global warming. The pollution of the air also causes acid rain – rain that is more acidic than it is supposed to be.



Factories much like this one make a significant contribution to pollution

- Nuclear power – as the usage of nuclear power around the world increases, the risk of nuclear accidents like the one at Chernobyl in the Ukraine in 1986, which released large quantities of radiation that spread all across Europe resulting in birth defects, destruction of good land and an increase in cancer victims, will increase.

A study of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union and of severe air pollution in Mexico would lead to the conclusion that

- ☐ 1. technology can cause problems throughout the world
- ☐ 2. international trade is more profitable than domestic commerce
- ☐ 3. modern science cannot solve most political problems
- ☐ 4. agricultural nations have caused major world environmental problems

Many scientist believe that the greenhouse effect is the result of

- ☐ 1. overgrazing on land in developing nations
- ☐ 2. using large amounts of gasoline, oil, and coal in developed nations
- ☐ 3. testing nuclear weapons in violation of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- ☐ 4. using natural fertilizers to increase crop production

Imperialism: the concept of a strong nation taking over a weaker nation and dominating its economic, political, and cultural life.

Causes to the growth of imperialism include...

-Industrialization: the change to industrial methods of production such as the use of factories

- Nations needed raw materials from nature such as wood, coal, and oil

-Nationalism: a feeling of pride and devotion to one's country

- Establishing military bases to promote nation's power
- White Man's Burden – poem by Rudyard Kipling that established the European feeling of civilizing people in imperialized nations
- Competition between European nations to establish colonies

-New technology

-Wish to spread culture and ideas

Old Imperialism

American Imperialism

Reasons for Exploration – 3 G's

1. Gold
2. Glory
3. God

Spanish used **viceroys**, rulers who exercise authority in a colony on behalf of king or monarch, who enforced...

Mercantilism: economic policy by which a nation sought to export more than it imported in order to build its national wealth

Encomienda: system created by Spanish government in the Americas allowing colonists to demand labor or tribute from Native Americans

The policy of establishing colonies to gain wealth by controlling colonial trade is called

(1) socialism (3) mercantilism

(2) fascism (4) communism

The encomienda system in colonial Latin America led to the

- (1) use of forced labor
- (2) establishment of trade unions
- (3) increase in landownership by Native Americans
- (4) weakening of the power of peninsulares

Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) – agreement between Spain and Portugal to divide newly discovered land between them at the Cape Verde Islands

Explorers:

Hernando Cortes and Francisco Pizarro – Spanish explorers who together captured most of South America

- Destroyed most of the Aztec civilization
- Introduced them to horses, pigs, sheep, cattle
- Traded sugar and animals for potatoes, tomatoes, beans, and corn

New Imperialism

Asian Imperialism

⇒ India

- British East India Company established trading rights in India
- Leads to the Sepoy Mutiny (1857)
 - British angered sepoys, Indian soldiers, by making them follow rules against their religious beliefs
 - Caused Hindus and Muslims to unite against British
 - British superior; win

⇒ Japan

- **lack of natural resources** leads to Japan's use of imperialism

⇒ **Meiji Restoration**: period from 1868 to 1912 in Japan in which Japan industrialized and modernized

⇒ **Sino-Japanese War** – war that lasted from 1894 to 1895 between Japan and China primarily over control of Korea; Japan won

⇒ **Russo-Japanese War** - war occurring from 1904 to 1905 between Japan and Russia; Japan won

⇒ China

⇒ **The Opium War (1839)** - China

- British merchants traded opium with China
- China tries to block ships of the drug
- War breaks out; Britain wins

⇒ **Treaty of Nanjing**

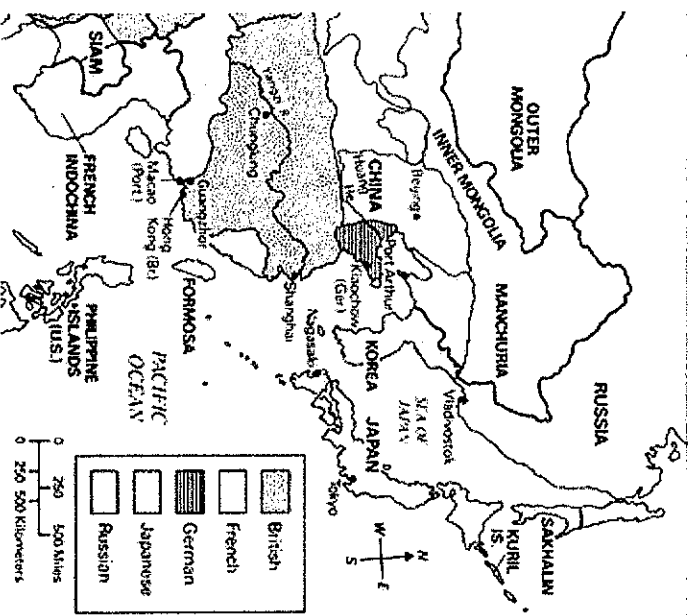
- China pays Britain's war costs
- China must open ports to British trade
- China gives Britain Hong Kong
- China must grant British people living in China extraterritoriality

⇒ **The Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)** – peasant rebellion

⇒ **The Boxer Rebellion (1900)**

⇒ **Spheres of Influence**, areas in which an outside power claimed exclusive trade privileges

Spheres of Influence in China to 1914



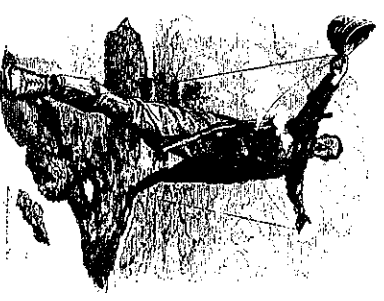
African Imperialism

⇒ **Berlin Conference** divided Africa with no regard to African people

⇒ Trading routes such as **Suez Canal**

⇒ **Boer War** – revolt of Boers, who settled in South Africa, against British rule to regain the independence they had previously given up for British help fighting the Zulus

⇒ **Cecil Rhodes** – advocated in the construction of the Cape to Cairo Railroad to cross through Africa



Which of these developments in Africa was a cause of the other three?

- (1) Rival tribal groups fought wars.
- (2) The Berlin Conference of 1884 influenced colonial boundaries.
- (3) Traditional territories and culture groups were permanently fragmented.
- (4) African economies became dependent on the sale of cash crops and raw materials.